

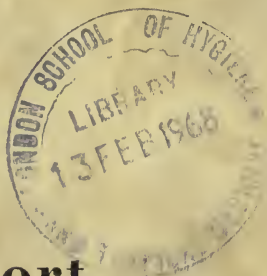
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Urban District of Brentwood



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1966



Urban District of Brentwood

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL (as at the 31.12.66)

Chairman: G. C. Green, LL.B.

Vice-Chairman: J. K. Savage

C. Barber	
W. T. Brocklebank	
A. M. Cannon	(1)
F. E. J. Chitty	(1)
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G. H. Thorne	
H. Van den Branden	(1)
Mrs. J. I. Watson	(1)
L. B. Wickes	(1)

- (1) Member of the Health and Sewerage Committee
- (2) Chairman of the Health and Sewerage Committee
- (3) Vice-Chairman of the Health and Sewerage Committee

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

1966

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. Alan F. Crowley, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D(Obst), R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Dr. Wendy Billington, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. P. T. Shelton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health's Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, Final Examination Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. E. A. Sheppard, M.A.P.H.I., C.R. San. I., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health's Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and Public Works.

District Inspectors

Mr. G. D. John, M.A.P.H.I., C.R. San. I., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Mr. D. L. Williams, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspectors' Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B., Certificate of Sanitary Knowledge (Liverpool University), Certificate of competency in Meat and Food Inspection (Liverpool University), R.S.H. Diploma for Inspection of Meat and other Foods, R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors. (Resigned 10.11.66).

Mr. M. A. Jackson, Public Health Inspectors' Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B., R.S.H. Diploma for Inspection of Meat and other Foods. (Commenced 21.2.66).

New Inspector to be appointed in 1967, in place of Mr. D. L. Williams.

Clerks :

Miss E. P. Turff, A.R.S.H. and Mrs. T. Clark.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Brentwood.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I present my Annual Report for the year 1966.

The Vital Statistics for the year are satisfactory. The population in the area continues to grow and our mortality rates remain favourable.

During the year there was an epidemic of measles, but otherwise the infectious diseases showed no remarkable trends.

Environmental circumstances continue to improve and new or modernised public conveniences are in the pipe line. Sewerage problems are being dealt with by the construction of new works and additions to old ones. The Western Area Sewage survey continues to progress.

The various Committees associated with Home Safety, T.B. and Chest care, and Road Safety carry on their good work. Their respective reports are contained within.

The personal Health Services as provided by General Practitioners and the Essex County Council remain of a high standard.

In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Shelton, Miss Turff, and the Public Health Staff for their unstinted help and co-operation. May I also thank you Mr. Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for your guidance and support during 1966.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALAN F. CROWLEY.

Section "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,269
Estimated (mid-year) Resident Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,450
(Registrar General's figures)								
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,472,422
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10,200
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,839

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total Number of Births	473	462	935
Number of Legitimate Births	443	442	885
Legitimate Births (% of total live births)			94.65%
Number of Illegitimate Births	30	20	50
Illegitimate Births (% of total live births)			5.35%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population			16.56%
Area Comparability Factor			0.93
Corrected Birth Rate			15.40

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.40	15.36	17.7	18.0
Illegitimate Births (% of total live births)	5.35	4.4	—	—

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Number of Still Births	7	4	11
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			11.63
Total Live and Stillbirths	480	466	946

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and Stillbirths	11.63	10.76	15.4	15.7

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
Total Deaths	300	358	658
Crude Death Rate			11.66
Area Comparability Factor			0.72
Corrected Death Rate			8.39

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Death Rate per 1,000 population	8.39	8.88	11.7	11.5

Infant Mortality:

Infant Mortality Rate (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births)	9.62
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate (total legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births)	9.04
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate (total illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	20.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	7.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	19.02

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Infant Mortality Rate	9.62	11.96	19.0	19.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	20.0	24.4	-	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	8.5	8.7	12.9	13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	19.0	17.2	26.3	26.9
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				
Number of deaths due to pregnancy or confinement			Nil	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			Nil	

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
	Nil	Nil		

VITAL STATISTICS

The Vital Statistics for the year 1966 are satisfactory.

The total Births exceed the total Deaths in the area by 277. This natural increase is reflected in the fact that Brentwood's estimated population for 1966 exceeds that for 1965 by around 840.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 9.6 less than half that for England and Wales as a whole and slightly better than last year. These figures are very reassuring and are a cause for congratulations to the Maternity Service of the area. The General Practitioners, the Hospital Services and the County Maternity Services have done a good job.

The perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths 1/52 combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) is 19.0 and compares well with England and Wales rate of 26.3. Although this rate is fractionally up on last year yet it is a reasonably low figure. It is an index to some extent of the number of hospital confinements, i.e. the greater proportion of mothers having their babies in Hospital the less the number of perinatal deaths and the lower the perinatal death rate.

The number of illegitimate births has increased slightly in 1966, as compared with 1965. This increase is part of a national trend. There is in Brentwood a Maternity Unit for unmarried mothers and because of this the total number of illegitimate births is rather high for the area.

Causes of Death:

There were 658 deaths notified during 1966. These are set out in tabulated form according to age, sex and cause of death. The vast majority of deaths took place in middle and old age. The diseases associated with this period of life therefore predominate as causes of death. Thus cancer and diseases of the heart and blood vessels play a major role in the mortality.

Deaths from coronary disease take their major toll from age 45 onwards. This year there has been a noticeable increase in the number of coronary deaths. Lack of exercise, overeating, possibly faulty diet, worry and above all cigarette smoking play a part in the occurrence of this disease.

Cancer of the lung caused more deaths this year than last. This increase is part of an alarming national trend. The relationship between cigarettes and cancer of the lung is now so well known that there is no need to labour the point.

Bronchitis (the English disease) caused 36 deaths in the area during the year. Cigarette smoking and air pollution play a part in the causation of this illness.

Motor vehicle accidents resulted in 8 deaths during the year. Road accidents continue to be a matter for national concern. Increasing number of vehicles on the road, faster roads, frustration leading to bad driving manners, the use of drugs and alcohol by drivers are all contributory factors.

"All other accidents" cause 14 deaths in 1966 as compared with 9 deaths in 1965. This increase will be a matter of concern for the Home Safety Committee as most of these accidents occur in the home.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 & over
Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	8	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	4
Other Malignant and Lym- phatic Neoplasms	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	M	37	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	13	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	7
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	15
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	F	50	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	15	29
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	M	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	20	21	10
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	F	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	12	34
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Heart Disease	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Heart Disease	M	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	28
Other Heart Disease	F	90	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	15	71
Other Circulatory Disease ...	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Other Circulatory Disease ...	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10
Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	F	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	14
Pneumonia	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	35

Causes of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years						65- 75 & over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	
Bronchitis	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
	F	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations ...	M	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	20	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5
	F	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	M	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
All other Accidents	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and Operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total All Causes :	M	300	3	—	4	1	2	3	10	18	89
	F	358	5	1	1	1	—	1	5	14	86

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

Diseases	Under													75				& over				
	1 yr.		1 yr.		2 yrs.		3 yrs.		4 yrs.		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-44			45-65		65-74
	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Measles
Dysentery
Pneumonia
Food Poisoning
Tuberculosis
Infective Hepatitis
Puerperal pyrexia

Totals: 7 2 29 28 39 42 38 49 55 39 115 114 2 3 4 10 4 10 1 2 3 2 2 — 1 297 302

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a comparative table of notification of infectious diseases:—

	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever	35	15
Whooping Cough	13	7
Measles	542	531
Dysentery	5	11
Pneumonia	9	10
Erysipelas	1	—
Food Poisoning	4	5
Tuberculosis—respiratory	12	11
Tuberculosis—other forms	3	—
Infective Hepatitis	5	5
Puerperal pyrexia	3	4
Acute encephalitis	1	—
	<hr/> 633 <hr/>	<hr/> 599 <hr/>

Scarlet Fever:

Fifteen cases were notified in 1966, this was fewer than in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever is one of those diseases which has changed its character during this century; originally it was a very dangerous illness with serious complications of heart, kidneys, and other organs. Nowadays, however, it is a mild disease usually consisting of a rash and a streptococcal sore throat. This change has been brought about without the benefit of immunisation.

From our point of view the notification of Scarlet Fever makes it imperative for us to exclude from work any close contacts of the case who are food handlers until throat swabs are shown to be negative.

Whooping Cough:

There were seven cases notified during the year. This represents the lowest figure for more than twenty years. Practically all these cases occurred in children under five years of age. The low figure for the year represents a triumph for the immunisation programme, and it is to be hoped that all Mothers will have their children immunised in infancy to protect them against this and other infectious diseases.

Measles:

Measles epidemics often occur bi-annually. The last notable epidemic occurred in 1961 and then again in 1963. If the usual pattern was followed 1965 should have been another epidemic year; in actual fact however both 1965 and 1966 have proved to be years of moderate epidemic. There were 531 cases notified this year of which 428 occurred during the last quarter i.e. October to December, 1966.

Measles is a disease caused by a virus and is very infectious especially in the younger age groups. By and large it is not a dangerous disease but carries widespread alarm and despondency due to interruption of school work and other routines.

A vaccine has now been produced for this illness and this is available to General Practitioners. The County Authorities have not yet contracted to provide this immunisation at their clinics; it is to be hoped that in the future this vaccine may be incorporated with the triple vaccine employed against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus. This would be an ideal situation in that it would eliminate the need for a separate injection in the case of infants.

Diphtheria:

No cases have been notified since 1948.

Poliomyelitis:

There were no cases of this disease notified during the year, in fact one has to go back to 1959 before one finds any case of poliomyelitis in our records.

This once widespread disease has now been well controlled by the use of oral vaccine. It is to be hoped that Mothers will continue to avail their children of this valuable protection.

Pneumonia:

There were ten cases notified during the year; most of the cases were in the older age groups from 25-74 years.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

There were four cases notified during the year. This is a condition brought about by many causes. Any women with a rise in temperature of more than two degrees above normal temperature during the puerperal period immediately after the birth of her child is considered to be a case of puerperal fever. Owing to the introduction of modern antibiotics, this one fatal disease has now been brought under control.

Tuberculosis:

There were eleven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year. There were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Prevention of tuberculosis is carried out by the Brentwood Chest Clinic in conjunction with the Health Visitors of the Essex County Council. Contacts are followed up over a considerable period of time so as to exclude the presence of tuberculosis. The School Health Department of the Essex County Council offers all susceptible school leavers the protection of B.C.G. vaccination. During the year 763 children were tested and 74 children were found to be positive and referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray and further investigation. 689 school leavers were given B.C.G. vaccine.

Infective Hepatitis:

There were five cases notified during the year. This disease is thought to be a virus infection and transmitted in the same way as other alimentary diseases, thus similar precautions have to be taken as for dysentery and food poisoning. All cases and their close contacts who are food handlers are, therefore, excluded from work during the infectious period.

Dysentery:

There was no epidemic of dysentery during the year. Eleven sporadic cases were notified throughout the district, and all the cases were due to infection with *Shigella sonnei*. This is usually a fairly mild form of dysentery, but it can be serious in the very young, the old and the debilitated. For this reason all cases are carefully followed-up. Family and other close contacts are checked out and all food handlers excluded from work during the period of infectivity. This represents quite a heavy work load for the Public Health Department, but it is well worth the effort in preventing an epidemic of the disease.

Food Poisoning:

Two general outbreaks were reported; the first occurred at an office canteen in the district, eight people were affected in all and the offending item of food was narrowed down to some sliced tinned tongue. The onset of symptoms, which were diarrhoea, vomiting and abdominal pains took place some four to eight hours after the meal. Stool specimens were taken from all affected persons and these proved negative. The offending sample of tongue was sent for analysis but was not proved positive.

The number of people involved, the nature of the illness and its onset indicated very strongly that the outbreak was due to staphylococcal poisoning probably transmitted in the sliced tongue.

The kitchens and serving arrangements of this canteen were found to be beyond reproach and it is probable that the infection was not transmitted by faulty management in the kitchen or in the preparation of the food.

The second outbreak occurred at a local public house during the Christmas season. On the 21st December, 1966, twenty-nine people had lunch at this public house, the following day all or most of them complained of symptoms such as vomiting, stomach pains and diarrhoea. Unfortunately as this department was not informed of the outbreak until a week later our investigations were unfruitful. None of the food eaten was available for testing. The kitchen arrangements were found to be adequate and faecal specimens were taken from the food handlers, but proved negative.

Again this was probably a staphylococcal food poisoning where some item of food eaten by all the party had become contaminated in some way.

These two outbreaks emphasise the importance of the Public Health Department becoming aware of such incidents as soon as possible after they occur, so that immediate steps can be taken to analyse the offending food-stuffs and to prevent further outbreaks.

It is also apparent that food hygiene is not only a matter for kitchen staff but also for the producers of food at its source i.e. canners and food processors.

There were five cases of food poisoning notified during the year. These were sporadic cases occurring in families throughout the district, the cause of all cases was due to salmonella infection.

Food poisoning due to salmonella appears to be getting commoner. It is an alimentary disease spread by direct contact and often due to faulty hygiene, for this reason it frequently occurs in very young schoolchildren. Cases and their family contacts have faecal specimens tested for infection, and food handlers as well as schoolchildren who are proved positive are excluded from work.

The Salmonella infection encountered during the year proved very difficult to treat and often children, who are otherwise quite well, have to be excluded from school for periods of up to six weeks. This prolonged exclusion is sometimes resented by the parents who feel that their child has been victimised. Where a schoolchild is found to be infected, the school in question is visited and any child who has had symptoms of alimentary infection have stool specimens taken, and all food handlers at the school are similarly checked. This often involves the Public Health Department in a great deal of work and much credit is due to the staff for their untiring efforts in this direction.

Diarrhoea and Vomiting in Schools:

At the commencement of the Autumn term all schools were circularised pointing out the advantages of an early warning of outbreaks of alimentary infections. Headteachers were asked to let us know the names and addresses of any of their children absent from school due to diarrhoea or vomiting. As a result of this, throughout the term we have had a flood of names and addresses of such children. These children were followed up and specimens of their stools taken at random for bacteriological examination. Not one of these specimens proved to be positive for either dysentery or food poisoning. This demonstrates the presence of a gastroenteritis probably caused by a virus in the schools. This condition is fairly mild lasting only a few days and the parents quite often do not seek medical advice. This disease, which is sometimes called "Winter Vomiting Disease" appears to be very widespread and as yet, like the common cold, there is no cure.

When cases of food poisoning or dysentery occur against the background of winter vomiting their identification is not easy without examination of the faeces. It is for this reason too that when a schoolchild is found to be infected with Salmonella or Shigella sonnei that child's parents often point to the widespread presence of diarrhoea and vomiting as indicating widespread dysentery or food poisoning; in fact this is usually not the case as the more common winter vomiting explains the symptoms in most cases.

Acute Encephalitis :

There were no cases notified during the year.

Smallpox:

There were no cases of smallpox notified during 1966. There were, however eighteen cases notified in the West Midlands and Wales. All these cases were of the milder form known as Variola minor. The diagnoses of these cases proved to be very difficult in that they were sometimes indistinguishable clinically from that of chicken-pox.

The Ministry of Health wrote to all Medical Officers of Health during the epidemic pointing out the difficulty of distinguishing between chicken-pox and the prevalent form of variola minor. As a result of this I circularised all General Practitioners in the area acquainting them of the Ministry's view and asking them to refer typical cases of chickenpox to me. The consequence of this was that I referred three such cases to the Ministry's Consultant on Smallpox and fortunately all cases proved negative for variola minor.

Section "B"

OTHER ORGANISATIONS AND SERVICES

Brentwood Tuberculosis and Chest Care Association

The following report has been received from the Hon. Secretary of this Association—Mrs. Theresa Clark:—

"The Association had continued its efforts on behalf of people suffering from serious and chronic chest illnesses, such as tuberculosis, cancer of the lung and chronic bronchitis, during the year. A total number of 33 people had been helped in various ways, which was an increase over previous years. Where needed, extra nourishment in the form of milk, eggs or groceries had been supplied and four people had been sent on recuperative holidays.

The chief worry during the year had been the prospect of running short of money. Due to the increase in numbers now being helped, money was being spent at a far quicker rate. In addition to this, the Association had been informed that after this year, no further grant under the Sunday Entertainments Act 1932, would be received. In view of this, the Committee decided to approach the Brentwood Carnival Committee and the Brentwood Urban District Council, to see if some help could be given and financial assistance has been promised from both of these sources during 1967.

One very unexpected windfall had been received during the year from the Brentwood Police Sports and Social Club, who made the Association a gift from proceeds received from a Barn Dance which had been held.

Miss Bennett again organised a Coffee Morning/Bring and Buy Sale, but in view of the general financial position it was decided to put the proceeds into the general fund, instead of towards Christmas parcels as had previously been the practice. However, in order that patients should not suffer, the Chairman of the Brentwood Urban District Council was approached and when informed of our difficulty had very kindly agreed to include our patients on his Christmas Parcel List. The Association was able to make a gift to five patients in hospital.

On the whole, it was felt that this had been another very successful year. In addition to providing extra nourishment, the Visitors had in many cases been able to help in solving personal problems of patients, which might otherwise have impeded their progress towards better health."

Laundry Service for the Incontinent

The laundry service for incontinent patients was continued throughout the year. This service provides for special needs of the old and sick in the community, whose linen is unsuitable to be sent to a commercial laundry. Nineteen new patients were helped in this way during the year.

Health Education

This was carried out by the Health Department and various Clinics in the district. Poster displays and other literature were made available to the public; these were chiefly concerned with smoking and cancer, food hygiene, the care of children and immunisation.

A valuable contribution to health education is made by the personal contacts of Health Visitors, District Nurses and Public Health Inspectors. These officers in their daily contacts with the public are continually re-inforcing the various facets of health education with which they are concerned.

HOME SAFETY

I have abstracted the following from the report of Miss E. P. Turff, Hon. Secretary of the Brentwood Home Safety Committee:—

"Representatives from our Committee attended the Inaugural meeting of the East Anglian Home Safety Council (Area 15) which was held in the City Hall, Norwich, on the 28th June, 1966. This Council comprises of committees within the Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex areas and is under the Chairmanship of Councillor Mrs. Barbara Stevenson (Norwich), the Secretary being the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. R. Murdock. Meetings are held four times a year namely—March, June, September and December. The

September meeting was held in the Borough Offices at Bury St. Edmunds and the December meeting in London. It is hoped to hold the March meeting at Brentwood and other district for the remaining three meetings during 1967.

Meetings are also held twice a year at the Civic Centre, Chelmsford, where representatives from twelve Essex Home Safety Committees meet to discuss matters, and this group is named the Essex Home Safety Liaison Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. T. Hudson (Chelmsford) the Secretary being Miss Evelyn P. Turff.

Not only is it important that these meetings should be well attended, it is equally important that our representatives should have the opportunity of discussing home safety matters together, as much can be achieved in this way. Home safety comes within the category of Health Education, for this reason it is extremely difficult to equate the efforts put in with the results achieved, and one can easily become discouraged in this work.

Our activities during 1966 may not have been so varied as in previous years because we spent more money on publicity than we have done in the past. During the Spring we asked the local press to publish an article entitled "Protect your Child". This was a full-page of articles submitted by members of the committee i.e. 'home safety' from a Policeman's aspect; a report from a Fire Officer; 'home safety amongst young children and the elderly, and safety in the garden. Our representatives from the Gas and Electricity Boards also contributed their points of view. This full-page was well produced and published in the Brentwood Gazette on the 29th April, 1966.

Small exhibitions were held at three local fetes during the summer months when we joined with the Road Safety Organiser and had a combined road and home safety exhibition. I feel this joint effort should be encouraged especially at such functions.

On the 30th July, 1966, we organised a float in the Brentwood Carnival and the theme was "Guard that Fire". I consider this float to be one of the best we have undertaken and much credit is due to Councillor G. Rolls who planned and constructed the prefabricated rooms and spent a great deal of time on this effort. During the procession leaflets were given to parents and balloons to the children.

Because it is so important to train children to 'think' about safety we distributed to all local schools during the summer months some excellent posters on "Poisonous Fungi" and "These fruits are dangerous". In the Autumn term posters on the dangers of fireworks were sent to all schools and at Christmastime 'Home Safety' serviettes were given to children attending the Primary and Junior Schools and Calendars for 1967 given to all senior schools in the district.

Girls from Shenfield Technical School were examined by our Chairman, Dr. A. Crowley on 'home safety' under the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Cllr. G. Rolls visited St. Martin's Girls' School at Hutton to give a talk to all school-leavers.

For the first time our committee approached Mr. C. A. Purrott, Housing Manager, of the Brentwood Council, to see whether improved home safety features could be incorporated in the design of Old Pople's Homes. Mr. Purrott was most helpful and gave us the opportunity of examining plans in connection with The Tower Hill Development Scheme. After discussing this scheme at committee, several suggestions were passed on to Mr. Purrott who informed us that they would be given to the Architect for his consideration. We were very encouraged by this, and it is hoped that we shall be consulted in any future schemes.

It is always very difficult to assess the work of any organisation at the end of a year, especially when the main endeavour is to educate the public; this applies to all work under Health Education. Those of us who are concerned by the appalling number of home accidents which occur each year feel that every effort should be made to bring this information to the forefront of all those who have the care of the very young and the elderly.

The National Home Safety Conference held at Friends House, Euston Square on the 19th and 20th October, 1966, was attended by Mrs. J. Hayward (Vice-Chairman) and myself. The theme of the Conference was

"Home Accidents and the Elderly". I reported on this Conference and copies were circulated to all members. An Architect's Safety Check List at present unpublished by the Stationery Office, and under Crown Copyright, which was given to me at the Conference has been passed to Mr. Purrott with the full consent of RoSPA.

Once again I would like to express my thanks to the Brentwood Council for their generous grant of £250. This money enables us to purchase posters and literature essential for our work and to carry on as much publicity in the local press as finances allow. Home safety slogans were inserted in prominent positions in the Brentwood Gazette at the beginning of 1967. This type of publicity is rather costly, but we hope that its wide distribution produces the desired effect."

ROAD SAFETY

Mr. A. G. M. Bond resigned in July, 1966 and Miss Edna M. Turff carried on as Acting Road Safety Organiser until Mr. H. Brining was appointed in November, 1966. Miss E. M. Turff was then appointed Assistant Road Safety Officer and Cycle Training Organiser.

The following report has been received from Mr. H. Brining:—

"1966 and 1967 cover the period of the Golden Jubilee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, and the Society is honoured by having Prince Philip as its President at this time. Prince Philip has always maintained a strong interest in Road Safety, and it was at his suggestion some years ago that strong emphasis was given to publicity on the need for wearing crash helmets, now almost normal wear.

Casualties:

Despite a general upward trend in the country in road casualties, Brentwood's figure was slightly below that for 1965. Included in the total of 551 casualties for 1966 were no fewer than 376 to vehicle drivers and passengers. Of the 80 pedestrians injured, 30 were children and of 40 pedal cyclists 17 were children.

Publicity:

This general term includes press, poster and leaflet information, the very useful interest and co-operation of the J.A.P.C., the visit of the Police Exhibition 'Bus, and inter-town Roundabout Car Rally and Veteran/Vintage Car Rally, Quiz Contests in 28 Senior and Junior Schools and Adult Clubs, and various Exhibitions. In this way many thousands of people have their attention drawn to the need for care on the road, the Police and Teachers being most helpful in this connection.

Training:

From the under sevens with the Tufty Club, through the school ages with the Cycling Proficiency Schemes to adult drivers attending advanced Driving Courses many hundreds of people receive training in correct road behaviour. More and more is actual training in this way being brought to the forefront of Road Safety activities."

WELFARE SERVICES — VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The Brentwood Council gives grants to various voluntary organisations such as the W.V.S. "Meals-on-Wheels", the Citizens Advice Bureaux, Marriage Guidance Council, Holidays for the old folk and the Welfare Committee for the Aged. All the above organisations render valuable service to the community especially to those most in need.

Section "C"

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I have received the following report from Mr. P. C. Emes, Engineer, Surveyor and Planning Officer, giving a brief summary of progress on main drainage schemes during 1966:—

Nags Head Lane Sewage Disposal Works Extensions:

Work commenced on this scheme in March, 1966 and progress has been generally satisfactory although no significant improvement in the standard of the discharge can be anticipated until at least the middle of 1967. The completion date for the whole of the work is the 31st August, 1968.

Rayleigh Road Main Drainage Scheme:

Tenders were accepted for this work in July, 1966, but Ministry approval has only been recently received. It is hoped to commence work shortly.

Nags Head Lane Main Drainage Scheme:

A scheme has been prepared for the provision of main drainage to a number of properties in Nags Head Lane, Brentwood, which are currently on cesspools and septic tanks and this scheme is now being submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval.

Lapwater Hall Sewage Disposal Works:

The contract work on this scheme is now virtually complete and the works are beginning to function satisfactorily.

The effluent from the works has been much improved as a result of the extensions but will not reach the required River Authority standard until the new grass irrigation plots are commissioned.

Sewerage General:

The Council policy of providing a free service for the clearance of drain blockages to householders has proved a rather costly, but nevertheless well appreciated service giving prompt action.

The installation of food waste grinders in properties throughout the district is increasing, and their effect on the sewerage system and the Sewage Disposal Works are being watched with growing concern.

A great deal of investigation work has been carried out on the sewerage system in the Western area and this will continue until sufficient facts are available upon which to base designs for improvements to the system.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Arrangements for the disposal of refuse continue to be as mentioned in previous reports. All refuse is received at the County's Tip in Coxie Green Road, and operations during the year were to the satisfaction of the Department. Regular treatment is carried out to deal with rat infestation which is, of course, normally experienced at all Tips.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Much thought has been given by the Health and Sewerage Committee to the various problems connected with public conveniences in the area.

The High Street conveniences will be brought up to a proper standard, and this will include, as far as possible, vandal proof fittings and hot water will be on supply. Ongar Road and Myrtle Road conveniences are scheduled for similar treatment in 1968/69.

The public convenience at Shenfield, which includes many useful features, has now opened. This convenience has been fitted out so as to reduce the possibility of vandalism. The Bypass convenience should shortly be erected. This will also include vandal proof fittings and a hot water supply.

The works scheduled to be done for the various public conveniences in the area are most welcome and necessary. Surveys which have been carried out showed that these conveniences were well below standard.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

OVERCROWDING

Four cases of definite overcrowding were brought to the notice of this Department, and referred to the Council's Housing Manager for attention.

WATER SUPPLY

I have received reports from both the South Essex Waterworks Company and the Southend Waterworks Company both of whom report that:—

- (a) the water supply of the whole area and its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity;
- (b) Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made of the raw water, of the water in its various stages of treatment and the water going into supply. A total of over 8,152 chemical bacteriological and biological examinations have been made and all water going into supply was wholesome. In addition, samples were examined for radioactivity. The flourine content of the supplies is put at 0.25 p.p.m. Water going into supply from Hanningfield is examined daily and that from wells fortnightly by resident chemists. These examinations show the water to be good chemically and excellent bacteriologically. The flouride content of river derived water is 0.3 and well water is 3.5 p.p.m.
- (c) The water is not plumbo-solvent.
- (d) No action has been necessary in respect of any form of contamination.
- (e) The South Essex Waterworks Company supplied a population of about 52,947 by direct supply to 16,303 dwellinghouses. The number of houses supplied by standpipe was insignificant. Southend Waterworks Company supplied a population of 3,503 by direct supply to 1,043 dwellinghouses, but no houses by means of standpipes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA
National Health Service Act, 1946—Part II Hospital Services
Brentwood Group Hospital Management Committee
Annual Return for year ended 31st December, 1966

	Brentwood Dist. Hosp.	Maternity Home	Harold Wood	High Wood	St. Faith's Hospital	Alexandra Annexe	Specialist Clinics	Totals
1. Staffed beds allocated at 31st December, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974
2. Average daily number of available beds	62	18	381	187	298	28	...	974
3. Average daily bed occupation during the year	60.14 %—66.31%	18.10 69.61 %	377.3 87.33 %	187 89.46 %	298 54.00 %	28 79.18 %	...	968.54 74.02 %
4. Discharges and deaths during year	39.88 beds	12.60	314.0	167.29	160.93	22.17	...	716.87
5. Annual number of Consultative Clinic Sessions held	1448	541	6340	430	37	81	...	8877
6. New Out-Patients during year	498	...	1512	273	...	165	...	2448
7. Total attendances during the year	2765	...	8643	838	...	315	...	12561
8. Accident and Emergency attendances	11078	...	44132	5102	...	2717	...	63029
9. Physiotherapy:	1812	...	25979	...	...	...	...	27791
(i) New In-patients	185	415	2367	82	...	...	...	3049
Attendances	1556	885	20958	6538	...	...	...	29937
(ii) New Out-patients	1647	214	1096	127	...	...	...	3084
Attendances	18499	550	14037	3540	...	...	...	36626
(iii) Total Treatments	33428	1975	51767	21936	...	...	...	109106
Group Exercises:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New patients	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	282
Attendances	...	...	3183	...	...	...	...	3183
Total Treatments	...	...	7222	...	...	...	...	7222

	Dist. Hosp.	Home	Wood	Wood	Hospital	Annex	Clinics	Others
10. Occupational Therapy:								
(i) New In-patients	...		417	79	6			502
Attendances ...			42931	5890	12423			61244
(ii) New Out-patients	...		136	13				149
Attendances		6651	1124				7775
11. Speech Therapy:								
(i) New In-patients	...		18					18
Attendances		228					228
(ii) New Out-patients	...		13					13
Attendances		432					432
12. Audiometry:								
(i) New In-patients	...	1	10					11
Attendances	1	12					13
(ii) New Out-patients	...	149	119					268
Attendances	232	208					440
13. Orthoptics:								
(i) New In-patients	...							
Attendances							
(ii) New Out-patients	...							
Attendances			195		68		263
				766		283		1049
14. Surgical Appliances:								
(i) New In-patients	...	14	686					700
Attendances	19	1541					1560
(ii) New Out-patients	...	272	129					401
Attendances	1088	229					1317
15. Dietetics:								
(i) New In-patients	...		498					498
Attendances		16293					16293
(ii) New Out-patients	...		234					234
Attendances		1454					1454
16. X-Ray Units:								
(i) In-patients	...	2947	30383	1548				34878
(ii) Out-patients and others	...	70933	47951	682				119566
				5893	Chest Clinic			5893

WARLEY HOSPITAL

I have abstracted the following from the report of the Physician Superintendent:—

During the year, there were 235 deaths, of which 70 were in the age group 65/74; 38 in the age group 75/79; 53 in the age group 80/89; and 13 aged 90 years or over; thus a total of 174 (74.0%) were over 65 years of age at death.

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Number on Books at 31.12.65	712	991	1703
(2) Number admitted during 1966	569	954	1523
(3) Number discharged and left during 1966	472	814	1286
(4) Transferred to other hospitals	3	1	4
(5) Died	90	145	235
(6) On books at 31.12.66	716	985	1701

There have been no major epidemics during the year. There is one case of active tuberculosis on the female side, a new admission, and three active male patients. There is one female and five male quiescent T.B.'s and there have been no deaths from this cause during the year.

NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

I have received the following report from the Director of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Blood Transfusion Centre:—

"In 1966, blood donor sessions for the Brentwood panel again took place at St. Thomas' Parish Hall, Eastfield Road, at Territorial Army Drill Hall, Chestnut Grove, and at St. Mary's Parish Hall, Hutton Road, Shenfield.

The attendance of blood donors at the 15 sessions held during the year was 1,917. Members of the W.R.V.S., Brentwood continued to give valuable help to the National Blood Transfusion Service by providing regular assistance at these sessions.

Local firms have also co-operated in allowing blood donors to give their donations in working time and in some instances have permitted sessions to be held on the premises. 877 donors gave their services at such session during the past year.

The amount of blood required for use in both the local hospitals and others throughout the North East Metropolitan area served by the Regional Transfusion Centre at Brentwood, continued to increase and more volunteers are needed to maintain this essential service.

All who are in good health and between the ages of 18 - 65 years are invited to enrol as blood donors. Further information may be obtained from the Regional Donor Organiser, North East Metropolitan Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Brentwood—telephone Brentwood 3545."

BRENTWOOD MATERNITY HOME

At present, eighteen beds are in use, and it is hoped that the full twenty-four beds will be available at an early date.

New and improved accommodation has been provided for the Ante-natal Clinic.

A complete new Maternity Unit is under construction at Harold Wood Hospital and will consist of eighty-one beds:—

63 beds under Consultant's care;

18 beds under the care of General Practitioners.

This building is progressing well and the date of completion should be October, 1968.

PART III—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The following is a list of the Clinical Sessions provided by the Mid-Essex Area Sub-Committee or the Essex County Council, and held at the Brentwood Combined Treatment Centre, 39 Queens Road, Brentwood, Essex. (Telephone: Brentwood 1863).

Type of Service	Day and Time
Child Welfare	Monday afternoons 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Dental Inspection	Monday afternoons 3.15 p.m.-4 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Monday afternoons 1st in the month
Minor Ailment (School Health Service)	Tuesday mornings 9 a.m.-12 noon.
Relaxation Classes	Wednesday afternoons 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Wednesday & Friday mornings.
Ophthalmic Clinic (School Health Service)	By appointment only.
Dental Treatment	By appointment only.
Chiropody (for Old Age Pensioners, persons handicapped and expectant mothers)	By appointment only.

The following is a list of Clinical Sessions provided at the Three Arch Bridge Clinic, Cherry Avenue, Brentwood (Telephone: Brentwood 767).

Type of Service	Day and Time
Ophthalmic Clinic	1st Monday afternoon in month.
Chiropody	2nd & 4th Mon. afternoons in month
Immunisation, including polio vaccination	3rd Monday afternoon in month.
Audiometry Sessions	2nd Tuesday in month
Minor Ailment	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday mornings in month.
Child Welfare	Every Wed. afternoon, 2-4 p.m.
Child Welfare (Doctor in attendance)	2nd Wednesday afternoon in month
Speech Therapy	Wednesday mornings by appoint- ment.
Women's Welfare	Thursday mornings 1st & 3rd in month.
Cervical Cytology	Thursday mornings, by appointment only.

The following is a list of Clinical Sessions at the Hutton Clinic, Coram Green, Hutton, Essex. (Telephone: Brentwood 6182).

Type of Service	Day and Time
Midwives' Clinic	1st & 3rd Monday afternoons in month
Ophthalmic Clinic	3rd Monday mornings in month.
Relaxation Classes	Tuesday mornings,
Infant Welfare	Tuesday & Wednesday afternoons.
Minor Ailment (Doctor in attendance)	Wednesday mornings 9.30 a.m.- 11.30 a.m.
Child Welfare	Wednesday afternoons 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Immunisation	3rd Thursday in month 9.30 a.m.- 11.30 a.m.
Audiometry Sessions	4th Thursday in month.
Cervical cytology	Thursday afternoons, by appoint- ment only.
Dental Clinic	By appointment only.

SUBSIDIARY CENTRES :—

Meeting Place	Day and Time
Ingrave Clinic (held at St. Nicholas Church Hall) Doctor in attendance.	2nd & 4th Monday afternoons in month.
South Weald Clinic (held at 85, London Road).	2nd & 4th Tuesday afternoons in month.
Bentley Clinic (held at the Village Hall)) Doctor in attendance	Every Thursday afternoon.
Immunisation.	1st Thursday in month.
West Hordon Clinic (held at the Village Hall, Thorndon Avenue.	4th Tuesday in month.
Doctor in attendance.	2nd & 4th Thursday afternoons in month, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Keys Hall, Warley Child Welfare.	3rd Tuesday in month.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

The following information on the number of people given various protective immunisations during the year has been received from the Area Health Office at Chelmsford.

				County	G.P.'s	Total
Primary Courses carried out by:—				Staff		
Diphtheria, Pertussis and tetanus ...	...	...	...	316	549	865
Diphtheria and Tetanus ...	...	...	...	36	16	52
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	506	27	533
Poliomyelitis: Sabin Vaccine—3 doses ...	...	...	...	467	628	1095
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	203	444	647
B.C.G. ...	...	...	...	689	—	689
				2218	1665	3883

Reinforcing Doses:

Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus	...	...	43	404	447
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	314	390	704
Diphtheria	...	...	52	12	64
Tetanus	...	...	1555	103	1658
Poliomyelitis: Salk Vaccine — 3rd injection	...	...	2	—	2
— 4th injection	...	...	—	—	—
(2 doses after 2 Salk)	...	...	283	389	672
Smallpox	...	...	10	95	105
			<hr/> 2259	<hr/> 1393	<hr/> 3652

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This service was provided for the community at the commencement of the Summer, 1966. Cervical cytology is an important aid to the prevention or early detection of cancer of the uterus. It is especially important for women over the age of 30 years to be screened in this way. I am glad to say that during the year a maximum number of tests have been carried out at both the Three Arch Bridge Clinic and Hutton Clinic.

The following sessions are now available:—

Three Arch Bridge Clinic, Cherry Avenue, Brentwood. Tel. Brentwood 767.

Weekly sessions held on THURSDAY mornings—by appointment only.

There is a waiting list of approximately 30 women which is roughly two weeks delay at present. Between 50 to 60 women are treated each month.

Hutton Clinic, Coram Green, Hutton, Brentwood. Tel Brentwood 6182.

Weekly sessions held on THURSDAY afternoons—by appointment only.

There is a waiting list of approximately 80 women, and this would cover a period of six weeks delay. 15 women are treated each week making a total of approximately 60 women.

Women under 30 years of age are only accepted on recommendation from their General Practitioners.

THE COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is centrally administered and is the responsibility of the Essex County Council. Dr. J. A. C. Franklin, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly provided the following information relating to the operation of the County Ambulance Service in the Brentwood Urban District during 1966:—

Ambulance Vehicles	2
Dual Purpose Vehicles	2
Sitting Case Vehicles	2
Stretcher Cases conveyed	1,596
Other Cases conveyed	17,875
Total Cases conveyed	19,471
Emergency cases	1,782
Total Mileage	105,949

SECTION "E"

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspection of Area:	Inspections	Re-inspections
Housing Acts 1936/57 (Demolition or Closure)	31	109
Housing Acts, 1957 (Repair of Housing Defects)	90	381
Housing Acts (Overcrowding)	27	11
Public Health Act (Remedy of Sanitary defects)	69	151
Housing Acts Improvement Grants	77	466
Housing Acts Standard Grants	17	37
Housing Acts Inquiries re Grants	112	4
Housing Acts Compulsory Grants	3	1
House Improvement Survey	16	13
Houses in Multiple Occupation	34	47
Housing Acts 1936/57 (Underground rooms)	3	2
Houses in Improvement Areas	8	-
Public Health Act General	608	419
Infectious Diseases	501	73
Food Poisoning investigation	191	184
Verminous or Dirty premises	48	42
Disinfestation (pests etc.)	45	32
Water supplies	80	53
Drainage & sewerage	205	453
Cesspools and pail closets	61	305
Ponds, ditches, etc.	124	171
Keeping of swine, fowl	97	131
Accumulation of refuse	63	51
Refuse tips	81	11
Rats and Mice (General)	163	85
Rats and Mice (Sewer baiting)	9	-
Factories (Power)	147	14
Factories (Non-power)	21	7
Outworkers	4	-
Shops act	25	1
Hairdressers Premises	17	1
Massage Establishments	10	7
Pet Shops	13	4
Moveable dwellings	26	14
Swimming bath visits	72	1
Swimming bath samples	32	-
Diseases of Animals Act (Waste Foods Order)	26	17
Clean Air Act, 1956	155	11
Smoke Observations	87	23
School (Washing and Sanitary facilities)	21	2
Agriculture (Safety, health & Welfare Provisions Act)	16	3
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	333	104
O.S.R. Premises (Preliminary Survey)	167	14
Miscellaneous Visits	371	24
Miscellaneous Interviews	80	2
Noise Abatement Act	94	37
Public Conveniences	5	2
Betting & Gaming Act	9	1
Plans submitted	72	-
Day Nurseries	2	1
	<hr/> 4,568	<hr/> 3,522

Number of Complaints received during the year — 661

VISITS BY DISINFESTATION AND RODENT OFFICER

Laundry Service for the Incontinent (number of calls to patients)	1,279
Rat Destruction	2,823
Disinfestation	92
Pond Treatment (Mosquito Control)	67
Drain Testing, etc.	28
Assisting Public Health Inspectors	107
Conveyance of Welfare Foods	47
Rat Destruction at Refuse Tip	49
Rat Destruction at Sewage Works	109
	<hr/>
	4,601

FOOD PREMISES — VISITS

	Inspections	Re-inspections
Food Factories	99	6
Meat Shops	135	14
Fried Fish Shops	29	1
Other Food Shops	415	38
Cafes etc.	120	14
Licensed Premises	81	18
Ice-cream Premises	52	6
Dairies and Milk Shops	74	—
Bakehouses	26	2
Canteens (School)	86	3
" (Factory)	27	2
" (Institutional)	26	1
Milk and Ice-cream Vehicles	13	—
Mobile Shops	16	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,199	107

FOOD PREMISES

The inspection of food premises during the year totalled 1,306 visits. General standards in the district remain good and again it was unnecessary to take any formal proceedings under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Numerous minor matters of course were dealt with from day to day. The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1936, came into force on January 1st, 1967. There are no markets in Brentwood but the Regulations require a higher standard of hygiene in delivery vehicles and stalls and should be of some assistance in dealing with these.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Type of Premises	No. in district according records	No. complying with Reg. 16	No. of which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses & Bakers' Shops	12	12	12	12
Butchers' Shops	26	26	26	26
Cafes, etc.	26	25	26	25
Confectioners	41	—	—	—
Fish Shops	10	10	10	10
Greengrocers	25	24	25	25
Multiple Stores	12	12	12	12
Grocers' Shops	58	57	57	57
Industrial Canteens	15	15	15	15
School Canteens	31	31	31	31
Works Canteens	15	15	15	15
Catering (Miscellaneous)	2	2	2	2
Licensed Premises	64	64	64	64
Food Factories	1	1	1	1

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Urban District.

MILK SUPPLIES (BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING)

Results of bacteriological sampling during the year were again very satisfactory, only one sample of "Pasteurised" and one sample of raw milk being unsatisfactory. Thirty-five samples of "Pasteurised", three samples of "Sterilised" and two samples of raw milk were all satisfactory.

Eleven samples tested for "Brucella Abortus" all proved to be negative and eight samples tested for the presence of antibiotics were all negative. Very few complaints of dirty bottles reached the department during the year.

ICE CREAM (BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING)

Thirty-eight samples of ice-cream were taken. Three of these were unsatisfactory. Further samples taken in respect of the unsatisfactory ones were all satisfactory.

OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF FOOD

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Meat pies	5	5	—
Sliced meats	5	5	—
Minced meat	6	5	1
Salami	3	2	1
Other foods	3	3	—
Pet foods	9	4	5

The results of the samples of pet foods were far from satisfactory. Although such foods are not sold for human consumption they can easily contaminate food which is. The public are most strongly advised to keep uncooked pet foods away from their own food and to use separate knives for cutting up dog and cat meat.

UNSOUND FOOD

The amount of unsound food condemned during the year was 2 tons 4 cwt. 75 lbs.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 (FOOD SAMPLING)

During the year thirty-eight formal samples and one hundred and thirty-seven informal samples were taken. The Analysts' reports were almost invariably satisfactory but the results of the few unsatisfactory samples are set out below:—

Milk	—	1 unsatisfactory sample
Sweets	—	2 " "
Buttered rolls	—	4 " "
Travel pills	—	1 " "
"Pro Plus" tablets	—	1 " "
Sausages	—	1 " "

It was not considered necessary to take formal action in respect of any of the unsatisfactory samples.

SWIMMING BATHS

Results of chemical samples taken during 1966 were as follows:—

		Samples taken	Results Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Brentwood U.D.C. Bath	...	8	8	—
Brentwood Grammar School	...	2	1	1
Brentwood County High School	...	3	3	—
Shenfield Technical School	...	7	7	—
Ursuline Convent School	...	8	8	—
Pilgrims Hatch School	...	4	4	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year it was decided to make a further Smoke Control Order (the Brentwood No. 6 Order) in respect of the new estate at Warley. The Order, which awaits confirmation at the time of writing, will affect some 465 dwellings, a school and an old people's home.

Regrettably, there is no indication that the Council regard the implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as a serious matter, but it is hoped that eventually the purity of the air we breathe (and without which we could not live more than a few minutes) will come to be recognised as being as important as that of the food and water we also need to sustain life.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The administration of the above continued to take up a good deal of the officer's time, although the almost unbelievable flood of circulars issued under the Act, which must constitute some sort of an unenviable record, has now somewhat abated.

During the year six hundred and eighteen visits of various kinds were made and generally speaking compliance with the main provisions of the Act has been good.

HOUSING

During the year as a result of formal action forty-six unfit houses were demolished and eleven houses were closed.

A further seventy-six houses were made fit as a result of formal or informal action and many small defects were dealt with informally.

Thirty-nine houses were demolished in Railway Square and St. James' Road and redevelopment of the site is now well advanced. Although the square was not without its picturesque side few will regret the passing of some of the old, damp and congested houses it contained.

Applications for Standard and Discretionary Grants were maintained at a steady level and opportunity was taken to ensure that all properties dealt with were brought up to a high standard of repair when the grant aided work was executed.

Under Part II of the Housing Act, 1964, an area comprising some eighty-four houses in King's Chase, Brentwood, was formally declared to be an Improvement Area. Some progress has been made with the works and it is hoped that during 1967 several more occupiers will feel inclined to take advantage of the provisions of the Act.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Housing in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere :—

(a)	Houses demolished during the year:	
	In clearance areas	39
	Not in clearance areas (as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17 (1) Housing Act 1957)	7
(b)	Unfit houses closed during the year:	
	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Sec. 26 Housing Act, 1961	11
	(a) After informal action by Local Authority	52
	(b) After formal notice under:	
(c)	Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	
	(i) Public Health Acts	11
	(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	8
	(iii) After determination of Closing Orders	5

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Number of:— Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1)				
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	6	28	1	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	151	161	12	—
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total:	157	189	13	—

CASES in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three, or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)				
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	7	5		—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—		—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—		—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—		—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—		—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient ...	—	1		—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	5	4		—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—		—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	3	1		—	—	—
Total:	15	11		—	—	—



